

# TRUE NORTHERNER.

T. R. HARRISON, Editor.

S. H. BLACKMAN, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

PAW PAW.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1858.

"X."

Subscribers receiving their papers with the above mark placed opposite their names, will know that the time for which they subscribed has expired.

## Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention, for the nomination of State Officers, will be held at the City of Detroit, on Thursday, August 19th next, at 12 o'clock, M.

Each county will be entitled to two Delegates for each Senator and Representative in the State Legislature. Where two or more counties are united in one Senatorial District, the two counties having the largest population will each be entitled to one Senatorial Delegate.

Each organized county having no representative will be entitled to one delegate.

J. M. EDWARDS, W. W. MURPHY, M. H. MILES, MARSH GODFREY, EUGENE FRINGLE, CHAS. T. GORHAM, JAMES SULLIVAN, R. E. TOWNSEND, J. J. NEWELL, State Central Committee, Detroit, June 23d, 1858.

## Republican County Convention.

A Republican County Convention will be held at the Court House in Paw Paw, on Saturday the 14th day of August next, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention to be held at Detroit, Aug. 19th, and to the Senatorial and Congressional Conventions; and for such other business as may come before the meeting.

Alcona, 4; Antrim, 6; Arden, 4; Bloomington, 4; Bangor, 2; Columbia, 3; Decatur, 2; Doerfeld, 2; Geneva, 2; Hamilton, 3; Hartford, 3; Keeler, 3; LaSalle, 2; Lawrence, 4; Porter, 4; Pine Grove, 3; South Haven, 2; Waverly, 3.

FABUS MILES, NELSON ROWE, S. H. BLACKMAN, Rep. Co. Committee.

## Republican Caucus.

The Republican Electors of the Township of Lafayette are requested to meet in Caucus at the Court House in Paw Paw, on Saturday the 7th day of August next, at 7 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of electing eight delegates to attend the County Convention to be held on the 14th day of August next. A general attendance is solicited.

July 27, 1858.

## Reply to "H" No. 3.

I have heretofore answered, I believe, all of the questions put by "H" except the two following, relating to the finances and indebtedness of the State.

"Was not this State bankrupt at the time John S. Barry was first elected Governor in 1842?"

"Did not the democratic party when they went out of power in 1854, after 12 years uninterrupted rule, leave over half a million dollars in the Treasury?"

In my article that called out the questions of "H" I stated that the democratic party created the State debt, and that, with a surplus in the Treasury, they had neglected to pay the interest on the same, thereby allowing the debt to increase by the addition of the interest, etc. I suppose the above questions were intended as an answer to that statement.

What is to be understood by the term "bankrupt," in the first question? If it means simply that the State was, at that time, owing a much larger amount than it had the ready and available means to pay; then I answer that it was bankrupt, in that sense, in 1842, when Governor Barry first entered upon the duties of Governor; and not only that, but it had been bankrupt in the same way, for about four years previous to that time, and has been ever since just as bankrupt as it was in 1842.

Did you mean to convey the impression that the democrats took the State in 1842, when it was deeply in debt, and that they were not responsible for that indebtedness? And that in twelve years they had left the State free from debt, with a large surplus in the Treasury? If you did not mean to convey such an idea, it is difficult to see any force to your questions; and if you did so mean, then you meant to convey a false impression.

The bonds of the State for the "Five Million Loan," so-called, were issued in 1838, to the amount of \$5,200,000. And thus the debt was created, while the State was under democratic rule, and at that time had never been under any other rule. The amount realized by the State on those bonds was between two, and two and a half millions which constituted the internal improvement fund; and also constituted the principal amount of the State indebtedness—the unpaid balance of the bonds being repudiated. The Whig Administration of Gov. Woodbridge, from 1849 to 1854 left the State very much in the condition they found it, and when the democrats came into power again under Gov. Barry they found the State very much in the same condition that they left it about two years before. They then continued in power uninterrupted until the close of 1854—during which time they sold the rail roads for more than the original amount of the acknowledged indebtedness, and still left the State in debt two millions, one hundred and thirty-five thousand, eight hundred and ninety-five dollars, (\$2,135,895); or within about \$200,000 of the original amount.

And yet they boast of leaving more than half a million in the Treasury; while

at the same time they neglected to pay the interest on the debt, from year to year, adding to the principal at seven per cent., and letting the money in the Treasury to the banks, they paying the State one per cent! This is the economy, we hear so much boasting about.

But this brings me to the next question. And I answer, that they did not leave a half a million of dollars in the Treasury when they went out of office. No, sir, you labor under a slight mistake. They had, on the 30th of Nov. 1854—just one month before they went out of office—over half a million, but during that last one month the Board of Auditors allowed and paid out about \$84,000!! A great deal more than had been expended for a whole year before. So that when they passed it over to the Republicans, there was a great deal less than half a million. But suppose we call it half a million. Will that prove that they left the State any less bankrupt than it was in 1842? Why the amount would not pay 25 cents on the dollar, of their indebtedness, to say nothing about the necessary amount to carry on the State government. It was then just as bankrupt as in 1842, or at any other time.

On the other hand the Republicans, since they came into power, have paid up the interest that has accrued, thereby stopping the increase of the debt, and reduced the debt itself more than \$126,000—One hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars.

I have a few questions, right here, to ask you.

Why did the democratic Administrations neglect to pay the interest on the State debt and suffer it to increase at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, when there was so much money lying in the Treasury, on which the State was realizing only one cent per cent, and on some of it not even that?

Was it that the officers might let the money to the Banks for as much interest as they could get, and pay the State one per cent. and themselves pocket the balance?

I have now got through with the answers to your questions, and I have a few words to say in relation to your attempted reply to my answers to your first questions.

Your exposition of my position—that Congress has the power to prohibit slavery in a Territory, but not to prohibit it in a State—is so far from possessing any of the character of logic that it does not come up to the dignity of a sophism.

We say Congress has the right to prohibit slavery in a territory, and therefore we are in favor of the r doing so. But they have no right to interfere with it in a State, and because they have no right, we do not desire them to do it. And from this you draw the conclusion that we "are opposed" to slavery in a territory but not "opposed" to slavery in a State. Is this the kind of logic by which you expect to put down Republicanism? Why, if you were to ask a sensible boy of ten years old to elucidate this matter so that you could understand it, he would probably tell you that we are "opposed" to slavery everywhere and anywhere; but that we don't propose to meddle with it where we have no right to.

Your reply to my answer to your questions on the Nicholson Letter, is a sheer evasion. You say you "have nothing to do with the individual acts of any leading democrat," etc. Well, sir, I have given you something more than "individual acts of leading democrats."

The Nicholson Letter in 1848 was simply the "individual act of a leading democrat," and nothing more.

I gave you a resolution, for instance, passed by the democratic Legislature of this State, elected at the same election in 1848, that gave Gen. Cass the electoral vote of this State. Did not that legislature represent truly the sentiments of the democracy of the State who sent them there, and who instructed them by the resolutions of their conventions?

You attempt to evade the force of my quotations by saying that "these resolutions" were passed prior to 1850 and prior to 1852," etc. Then you admit, do you, that the Democratic party have changed their ground on this subject since 1848? But I wish you to remember that these "resolutions" were introduced by me to show that the democratic party of this State in 1848 did not support the doctrine of the Nicholson Letter, by their support of Gen. Cass. Did they? Will you answer this? You seem very much inclined to mix up things. Why need you lug in the compromises of 1850 to help you out of this difficulty, before I had made any reply to your questions on these compromises? What have those compromises to do with the question, whether the democratic party supported the doctrine of the Nicholson Letter in 1848?

Are you not a little "mixed" when you

talk about my "supporting Mr. Pierce on the Cincinnati Platform in 1852?"

I see you are inclined still to be a little personal, and impugn my motives in leaving the democrats and uniting with the Republicans. Now, sir, I do not conceive it to be any part of "Honorable Combat" to impugn the motives of your opponent in changing his position, when you tacitly admit that your own party has changed since 1848, by saying that the "long string of resolutions to which B refers were passed prior to 1850," etc. And I shall only reply, that if my motives were as base and selfish as you insinuate, it does not help you out of your difficulty in the argument of the questions under discussion; and you had better devote your efforts to demolishing my arguments, if you can do so, than to spend them all on me.

You seem to be very much exercised about attacks made on you, personally, through the columns of the *Northerner*; and you say that in that paper of July 23d, "there was six columns of blackguard devoted to your benefit;" and you complain of me as having filled the columns of that paper with "lies and falsehoods" in regard to your personal character, &c., &c.

Now sir, for your alleviation I will say, that I have not the control of the columns of the *Northerner*, except so far as my own contributions are concerned. And I have never written or indicated a word reflecting upon you personally, or even alluding to your character or conduct, or your standing in community, now, or heretofore. I have not written anything for that paper since prior to the time that this discussion commenced, except what has appeared over the signature "B."—And if you can find anything in those articles to justify your complaints about me, I entreat you to point it out. Though I cannot conceive what you mean by "six columns of blackguard" devoted to your "benefit," in one paper, unless you mean to charge my article as blackguard. I have not, thus far, departed from a respectful deportment towards you, and I shall not be provoked to do so, by anything you have said. I have made this explanation simply to satisfy you; and not as an apology for any thing that may have appeared in the *Northerner*. You saw fit, even in the note challenging me to honorable combat, to assail the editor of the *Northerner* with such epithets as "Pole-cat," "boathouse excrement," "pill-garlic," "putrid ralpho," &c.; and if he has seen fit to return to me a similar pleaasing to you, that affords you no excuse for lugging it into this discussion with me.

Allow me again to express the hope that you will henceforth confine yourself to the discussion of the questions in hand. I have answered all your questions, I believe, and I have put corresponding ones to you, which I hold you bound, by the preface that you have made, to answer—at least as well as you can.

For the True Northerner.

Be "knowing." You cannot estimate the benefit of being wise in other people's business; things are momentarily transpiring, and ought to be properly brought to our notice by professional dealers—news-critics. Some of us have not time to go and inquire into the affairs of others, but would be gratified to know their circumstances, and how they succeed. Except in matters of lodging, we are all communists, and ought to have a general supervision over the affairs of others. Somebody must act as town, city or country runner—They have a talent that way, and they ought to cultivate it; they should, and do sustain a position in society, similar to that of a local news-render. No one has a right to purchase an article of furniture, furnishing goods, or do anything else, without being subjected to their animadversions and they should know it.

If anybody is sick, and not well attended; if anybody is going to marry, or if you suspect so; if anybody is not neat about her house or has inferior taste; if anybody has domestic trouble or is happier than we; or if there is anything loving out of our sight, we want some one to furnish the denouement. Then make yourself generally useful. Call, and call often. When you call talk about your neighbors. Ask questions. Observe how everything is arranged about the house. Ask leave to go into other rooms. Tell the family you have never been in their cellar. When you meet in the street, talk. It will save you a great deal of formal twaddling about the weather. What you have seen, what you have heard, and what you have inferred, ought to be known; and it is as much your duty to circulate your impressions, as it is to keep up conversation in company.

You have been "out" and have made yourself particularly ridiculous. Never mind; some of the company did otherwise, but they looked ridiculous, and dressed and acted ridiculously, because

they did not look, and act as you did.—You serve them right by talking about them.

Some young man has got married; perhaps there are two or three others, who would gladly have accepted the bride's felicitities. He has done wrong, and ought to be talked about. He has a history, at least, and it should be known. He was born—well everybody was born—but then he was born as everybody else is;—was affianced and his intended died; or, *pentecote*, he was a principal one concerned in one or two broken engagements; or he may have been otherwise disappointed;—or, perhaps, you have some acquaintance who knew him when he was a boy; or his consort may have married, not from love, but for a home. It would be bold to trouble them, each with the other's history, besides that they are married and it would do them no good; but it would benefit others, and they ought to know.—Probably it will reach the ears of the couple, but you are not responsible, and it may humble them. That is what we want; they have no business to be too happy.

It may be too, some widower is almost marrying; has children and is going to marry an inexperienced girl. What a pity! Or even he may wed a widow who has children. O what miserable arrangements! There are always so many embarrassments attendant upon there being two or three kinds of children in one family. Such things should be talked about. Don't let them rest.

But do not limit your labors to your town. When you journey, you may see somebody who knows some one whom you know. At any rate, tell all your acquaintances how fine everything is in your place, and, as a general rule, when you commence a story that does not "come out" to suit you, do as the cook-book directs in culinary affairs, bring it to your liking. When you return, tell every one how far behind times your place is, in every respect.

You have been where they use silver forks, and finger-glasses, and egg-cups, and kerosene, and gas, and where dress is *a la mode*, and where the congregation do not turn and gaze at the choir, and where gentlemen lift their hats to the ladies and attend operas, etc., etc.; and, really, we do not wonder you are disgusted with all around you. You have, doubtless, attended a concert somewhere, or have seen some take a music lesson, have ridden on a hack, learned Oriental or Grecian painting, or hair or pols work, or some kind of embroidery or fancy work, or some other semi-accomplishment, or something else, or, at least, have seen some one that has, and (by your choice of profession) being of an aesthetic turn you cannot but be qualified to superintend and advise in all such matters.

Let us, then, once more, beseech you to exert in your vocation. And do, do, give us the benefit of your observations. Turn yourself into a street-walker, news-hunter, a committee of the whole, into a vigilance committee, or into anything else that will enable you to know. Let us see you often, and hear your critiques, corrected, of course, from time to time, like market prices, and if all are not present, we will mention to them what we have heard, and how we heard it. O, it will be so "nice" to know!

Paw Paw, July 27.

KITCHEN-MAID.

## Republican Extravagance.

On the fifth day of March, 1858, an act was approved, authorizing and directing the State Treasurer of Michigan, to issue and deliver to the Detroit and Pontiac Rail Road Company, special certificates of stocks to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, due in 1859, with six per cent. semi-annual interest, payable in the city of New York, on the first Monday of January and July.

As conditions to the issue and loan of these stocks, the Detroit and Pontiac Rail Road Company were to express their assent thereto—a difficult operation, inasmuch as the whole body of the corporation had laid a two years seige to the Legislature for that sole purpose—and this assent must be had and given at a meeting lawfully assembled. Sufficient security was also to be given by the Company to the Treasurer, by bond, (with securities,) in a penal sum at least twice the amount of the loan of stocks, to be secured by good and sufficient mortgage on unincumbered real estate, of the cash value of at least two hundred thousand dollars, which bonds, so made fast and sure, were to be conditioned to expend the money made from the sale of the State stocks, in the construction of the Rail Road, as well as for the true and faithful redemption of said certificate of stock, when due, and for the punctual payment of the semi-annual installments of interest. It is almost needless to inform our readers, that substantially none of the foregoing conditions were complied with, but the stocks were delivered to the company, without the remotest hope or prospect of one cent's benefit to the State. But the foregoing promises of security, were not the only means to blind the people's eyes, by those faithful

public servants, the Legislature, and State Officers of Michigan. A mortgage was made pre-requisite to the delivery of the stocks, upon the Rail Road and upon all its appurtenances, and upon the rights, privileges and franchises of the Company, hypothecating to the Auditor General, and his successors in office, all their rights and property upon the same conditions above set forth. Section 8 of the act of March 5th, 1858, contained a power of sale by which the State was empowered, in case of the non-payment, either of principal or of interest, to make absolute sale of the Rail Road, with all its rights, interests, franchises and appurtenances, to the highest bidder, by giving two months notice in a Pontiac paper. The same section also provides for a forfeiture of the charter, in case of the non-completion of the Rail Road from Detroit to Pontiac, on the first day of May, 1859.

Now all the foregoing stringent provisions, look remarkably well upon paper—but observe what followed—the company got possession of the stocks by hook or crook and sold them. The Rail Road at the passage of the act referred to was completed only to Royal Oak, a distance of twelve miles, and did not reach its terminus for more than five years afterwards—the first train running from Detroit to Pontiac, on July 4th, 1843. Except in the giving of the mortgage upon the Rail Road appurtenances and franchise, there was not an honest and bona fide compliance, so far as the execution and delivery of the required mortgage, and had the remedy under that instrument been pursued, the State would not be now compelled to open its treasury doors and launch out \$100,000 for the benefit of the Detroit and Pontiac Rail Road Company. The State meanwhile have been paying the interest semi-annually, upon their stocks, and have paid in the form of interest, and as principal—in all two hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

The Detroit and Pontiac Rail Road Company never paid one cent upon their indebtedness to the State, either in form of principal debt, or for use, and the next we hear of that corporation in relation to this subject, is more than ten years after, on the third day of April, 1848, when a Joint Resolution was approved, authorizing the Attorney General, by and with the advice and consent of the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer, or a majority of them, to receive proposals from Alfred Williams, for the final adjustment of the claim growing out of the loan of the stock aforesaid, after proceedings, in the nature of foreclosure had been commenced, and while they were still pending. This officer, so advised, was formally authorized to accept from Alfred Williams, any sum which they might deem fit—here was latitude with a vengeance—and close the whole concern. Accordingly, we discover, by reference to the official Report of Geo. V. N. Lothrop, dated Jan. 1, 1849, that he, under the advice of the State Officers and Governor, as provided by the Joint Resolution, had sold the Rail Road mortgage, which called for nearly two hundred thousand dollars, to Alfred Williams, a principal proprietor, and an officer of the Road, for thirty-two thousand dollars, which sum that diligent officer is "happy to say," had been paid into the State Treasury, fifteen thousand dollars in cash, and seventeen in State indebtedness, and adds, "that after very full and careful consideration, it was unanimously decided that it was for the interest of the State that the offer should be accepted," which opinion, coming from the principal agent in the allowance of the "Phoenix Bank claim," at a subsequent day, must prove satisfactory to all parties interested.

By this most brilliant financial operation, the State of Michigan made a fair exchange of its own bonds and cash paid as interest, to the amount of two hundred and twenty thousand dollars, receiving fifteen thousand dollars in cash, and its own "recognized indebtedness" to the amount of seventeen thousand dollars. It should be borne in mind, that the beginning, the middle, the end, and every step concerning it, was in the hands of the Locofoco party—the original act was passed by the Locofoco Legislature of 1838, and approved by Gov. Mason, the Joint Resolution was enacted by the Locofoco Legislature of 1848, and was approved by Gov. Ransom, the settlement was made by Geo. V. N. Lothrop, Attorney General, a full-blooded Locofoco Locofoco, under the advice of Epaphroditus the first, of Border Ruffia reputation, of John J. Adam, a pro-slavery locofoco, and George B. Cooper, of the same stripe, and the settlement was affected with Alfred Williams, of the same political kidney.

The foregoing presents a remarkable instance of Locofoco financiering, and the payment in full of the bonds thus squandered, upon the day of their maturity, by the Republican State Treasurer, is denounced by that wonderful party, and its political editors, as "Republican extravagance."

## The President in Trouble.

Governor Denver, who has been at Washington, fully confirms the report that the vote against the English juggie will be immense in Kansas, on the first Monday in August. The President is much distressed at the present look of things.—A correspondent says:

"I know that he talks of little else than Kansas, and also that the Presidential aspirants, in the Cabinet and out of it, who induced him to change his position, and to defeat Gov. Walker and Judge Douglas, have fallen greatly in his esteem. It is no less clear that Gov. Denver has almost quietly doubted the entire Kansas policy of the Administration, even while obeying the order of his superiors."

What complicates this affair, at present, is the fact that the Washington Union some weeks ago arrogantly announced that, if the English propositions were voted down, Lecompton would still be alive, &c. The rebuke which the popular denunciation of

this bill will convey to all who have had any hand in the desertion of principle cannot fail to be productive of healthy consequences throughout the country.—Douglas, in Illinois, has the advantage of the regular organization of the Locofoco party, and the Washington Union of the 16th, comes out with a very emphatic article in favor of disorganization, or rather of a new organization of the party. The Union would exclude all from the Democratic party, who endorse Douglas. From all present indications, there is to be no grounding of arms between the President and Douglas. Since the latter left Chicago on a tour throughout the State, he has made several speeches, all of which breathe war on the Administration. The President is really in trouble, and to add to his tribulations, the last rumor is that the illustrious John Calhoun of Kansas, is indignant at his removal from the office of Surveyor General, and is about to print certain mysterious documents received from distinguished gentlemen in favor of the doctrine of popular sovereignty. It is stated that he will also show that while he is supposed to have been the prime mover in the desertion of Governor Walker, he has simply been used to pull the chestnuts out of the fire.—Det. Adv.

The "Sunday Sickness" is said to be very prevalent—it is periodical disease; the patient is indisposed about church time on Sunday morning, but is usually quite able to attend to his ordinary business on Monday, however early in the morning it may commence.

We submit two or three piquant scraps from Prentice:

A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Express calls the officers of the Government treasury buzzards. A pretty large proportion of them belong to a different species of birds. Many a one of them is a ROBIN.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot advises James B. Clay to "cast the beam out of his eye." No doubt he would if he could sell it for walking canes.

Another Scurrilous Democratic paper has just died in Tennessee. It was a small potato, and probably its disease was the potato-rot.

A traveller announces as a fact that he once in his life beheld people "minding their own business." This happened at sea—the passenger being too sick to attend to each other's concerns.

## To-day's Advertisements.

### Cash for Honey.

THE highest market price paid in Cash for BOX HONEY, by S. C. GRIMES & Co. Paw Paw, Mich. 173-6.

### Furniture Rooms.

THIS well known establishment continues to turn out elegant and tasty furniture as can be found in Western Michigan—which is warranted to be excelled by none in point of DURABILITY, PATTERN, STYLE & FINISH. Our work is all manufactured from the best materials—made after the pattern of the most FASHIONABLE and APPROVED Models, and no pains will be spared to make it suit the wishes and tastes of our numerous customers. READY-MADE COFFINS. Constantly on hand and for sale. Paw Paw, Aug. '58. 173-1y. J. PALMER.

### PROBATE ORDER.

STATE OF MICHIGAN—County of Van Buren. S—SS—At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Van Buren holden at the Probate Office, in the village of Paw Paw, on Monday, the second day of August in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

PRESENT—A. W. NASH, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Thomas Story, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Henry C. Story next of kin of said deceased, praying that letters of Administration may be granted to him or some suitable person on the estate of said deceased.

Thereupon it is ordered, That Monday, the thirtieth day of August at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the village of Paw Paw, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted; And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the "True Northerner," a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Van Buren three successive weeks, previous to said day of hearing.

A. W. NASH, Judge of Probate.

### MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of certain sums of money the payment of which was secured by a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the eleventh day of December, 1857, executed by George White and his wife Abigail Ann White, of the county of Van Buren, and State of Michigan, to James Cowgill, of Kalamazoo county, Michigan, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Van Buren aforesaid on the 31st day of December, 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M. in Liber F of mortgages on page 575, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due and unpaid at the date of this notice, the sum of eighty-five and fifteen one hundredths dollars, (\$85.15), and no suit or proceedings at law or in chancery having been instituted to collect the same say part thereof.

Notice is therefore hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, the premises in said mortgage described, to-wit: "The west twenty-four acres of the east half of the west west half of the north-west quarter of section number eleven, (11), in town four, (4), south of Range thirteen, (13), west in the county of Van Buren aforesaid, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the village of Paw Paw, (that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county of Van Buren,) on the 26th day of October, 1858, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day by the sheriff or his deputy.

Dated August 24, 1858. 173-12y. JAMES COWGILL, Mortgagee.

NATHAN H. BURKE, Atty.